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Put His Enemies Out In the Open

FOR Governor of Utah subject to the decision of the people at the polls in November, 1912—William Spry.

The Weekly takes great pleasure, just at this juncture, in making that nomination. It is high time for the case to be plainly stated. It is high time for the friends of the governor—and their name is legion, and their home is all the way from the Idaho to the Arizona line—to know that their active and united effort in his cause is now needed. It is time for plainly and clearly stating that enemies of the governor have been busy for many months to prevent his renomination; that they have in their campaign against him put out the poison of innuendo, of veiled accusation, of alleged quoting from unknown and unnamed sources—but always with the definite purpose of discrediting Governor Spry with the people of the state he has so well and so constantly served.

We believe that Utah wants Governor Spry for another term. Surely he has deserved it. We believe that it is necessary only for them to understand the source and the motive of the slippered and treacherous campaign that is making against him, to rally at once to his standard, and give him that hearty indorsement of voice and vote which an able executive, conscious of duty well done, always deserves at the hands of the American people.

Why propose him? Because if there be a logic in faithfulness, in effectiveness, in valuable service, in general benefit realized, and in the promise of greater things to come—then William Spry should be now and clearly the candidate of the people for the place he has so splendidly filled.

Remember, it is he to whom is due the credit for the great progress that has been made toward the construction of a capitol building for Utah. Remember, the project was defeated on the first effort in that direction, and that Governor Spry devised the plan and secured from the legislature the appropriation which makes the structure now a certainty.

Hundreds of Utah citizens stood in the senate chamber nearly four years ago, when Governor Spry delivered his inaugural address. They will remember the splendid passages of that pledge for

himself and plea to the people. He has kept his pledges to the letter. He has done his duty to the full. And that plea for peace in Utah, that urging the people of this state to stand together for the good of the commonwealth and the honor of their manhood, is nearer fulfillment today than it ever has been before. And it is nearer because of the priceless work of William Spry, governor of Utah.

He has been and is now and will ever continue to be, while he occupies that chair, the governor of all the people. No line has been drawn or will be drawn by which any man of a party opposed to his own is discriminated against because of politics. No citizen's rights have been curtailed by him because of church affiliation. He has been accessible at all times by every person who has sought his presence; and his interest and his help in every worthy cause—personal or associated—have been at the demand of all the people.

He works more hours than almost any other man in the state. He responds to every demand made upon his time. He devotes himself to the varied interests that affect the present or involve the future of his state.

And wherever outside the state he has gone, there a better sentiment for Utah has been planted. The state ranks higher for the influence Governor Spry has exerted. Its prestige is better among the men and women of influence throughout the nation.

He is safe. He is progressive to the limit of prudence, and never a step beyond. He is brave enough to do right even in the face of much persuasion. And he is strong enough to keep his wrists from the shackles that the arrogant federal building group would put upon them—even though he knows he will invoke the hatred of men who can not control him.

The selection of a governor is the privilege and the province of the citizens of this state. Any man has a right to aspire to that high place. We have no quarrel with any one seeking the office with honor. But in the firm belief that every interest of Utah will be conserved by his re-election, we name him now—the candidate of the people:

WILLIAM SPRY FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

Editorials for the Laity

SOME WOMEN DON'T WANT TO GOVERN THEMSELVES.

HERE comes a good-looking paper called *The Woman's Protest*. It is published in New York, and has for its mission the defeat of the movement for woman's suffrage. Which is very unsisterly in the Protest.

It is difficult for mere man to deal with a question so exclusively concerning the superior sex. But it seems to be a matter that ought to be settled, and so *The Weekly* settles it.

There is some question about the wisdom of granting the right of suffrage to any one. When you look over the expense accounts of the county and the city chairmen, after any election, and note the amount of money paid to get people to the polls, you are forced to the conclusion that it is up to the voters who wear whiskers

and pants to prove that they are entitled to any broader degree of citizenship than is implied in the gracious permission of a king. A very cursory reading of history proves that in the beginning only a few men asked for the franchise; and they had Satan's own time convincing their fellows that the thing was good. But they must have been great organizers, for they fought wars—here and elsewhere—dedicated to the proposition that one man was as good as another, and that none good enough to boss any one else around. And, wherever they have set up the standard of manhood suffrage, they have got it—with the single and trifling exception of Russia, which doesn't care to be considered civilized, any way.

The point is that men were given the right to vote, and so govern themselves, even when much less than all

of them asked for it. There never has been a time when all the men expressed a desire to vote, or a purpose to do so. And there certainly never has been a time when anything like all of them did vote. Of course, if any king should arise in the land, and tell them he would attend to their governmental business for them, and all they had to do was make money and pay their taxes, they probably would get up an army and drive him into the middle of the lake. But that wouldn't prove that they wanted to govern themselves. It would prove only that they didn't want any one else to do it.

And yet the whole world believes in the rule of the people, in democracy. You can't hire them to vote for any certain candidate. The law doesn't allow it. But you have to hire them to go to the polls. And you have to

send a carriage for them—though the only chance they have to ride in such a vehicle is at elections and funerals. And even in the latter case they have to take chances on being delegated to the proud distinction of pall bearers.

So that, the right of franchise has been granted to men although not all of them have asked for it, not nearly all of them exercise it, and not one in ten will go to the primaries on his own volition. Why should a woman ask for unanimous consent to the franchise for her sex when a less exacting rule obtains in the case of the man?

And yet, there is no principle more firmly established than that so long as one man demands the right to govern himself; so long as it is an accepted rule that men must be permitted to vote, that right must be accorded all of them. No rule of fitness